देश में उद्योग-रहित जिले

8231. **श्री रामजी लाल** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में इस समय कितने उद्योग रहित जिले हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार सम्पूर्ण देश में औद्योगिककरण लाने के लिये उद्योग-जिलों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को वित्तसहायता दे रही हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका राज्य वार और विशेषकर हरियाणा के संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही) : जिला उद्योग केन्द्र (डी.आई.सी.) कार्य योजना 1979–80 के आधार पर 93 "उद्योग रहित जिलों" का पता चला था।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Guidelines on investment of surplus funds to PSUs

8232. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued fresh guidelines on investment of surplus funds to PSUs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether PSUs are finding various difficulties to generate funds; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government have issued fresh guidelines on 14-12.1994 to PSUs on investment of surplus funds. The PSEs have been directed to observe the following guidelines:—

(i) Investments should be made only in instruments with maximum safety.

(ii) There should be no element of speculation on the yield obtaining from the investment.

(iii) There should be a proper commercial appreciation before any investment decision of surplus fund is taken. The surplus availability may be worked out for period of minimum one year at any point of time.

(iv) Funds should not be invested by the PSE at a particular rate of interest for a particular period of time while the PSE is resorting to borrowing at an equal or higher rate of interest for its requirements for the same period of time.

(v) Investment devision should be based on sound commercial judgment. The availability should be worked out based on cash flow estimates taking into account working capital requirements, replacement of assets and other foreseable demands.

(vi) The remaining period of maturity of any instrument of investment should not exceed one year from the date of investment where the investment is made in an instrument already issued. Where investment is made in an instrument newly issued, the final maturity of the instrument should not exceed one year. However, only in the case of term deposits with banks, it can be upto three years.

Investments may be made in one or more of the following instruments, subject to principles outlined in the previous paragraph:

(i) Term deposits with any scheduled commercial bank (i.e. bank incorporated in India) and with a paid up capital of at least Rs. 100